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OPPOSITION LEADER SCORES MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PY091256 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 8 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Mar del Plata (NA) -- Oscar Alende, president of the Intransigent Party, has stated that, regardless of the "obstacles" pinned on the Multiparty Group, "it works on." He added that "The situation in Argentina is no longer bearable."

He stated: "One might think that the upcoming world soccer cup would be a distraction, but it will not be so."

In remarks he made to the local press, he added: "This characteristic of trying to distract the people which is basic to all authoritarian regimes and all dictatorships is no longer acceptable in our times." The intransigent party leader stated that the political position of former Navy Commander Adm (Ret) Eduardo Massera "is good because it is in line with the political thinking of the armed forces." He also discarded the alleged thought of the coexistence of a congress elected by the people and a central government headed by a military chief for a transition period, "because it would mean being caught in a trap." He finally predicted that the economy minister "will not last until the end of the year, because in this framework of tension his policy can be more ominous than one could imagine."

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 6 FEBRUARY

PY090208 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1357 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (NA) -- Members of a trade delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran sent by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's administration will meet this afternoon with leaders of the Multiparty Group. The Iranian Embassy in this capital reported that the Iranian officials visited the Foreign Ministry this morning to hold talks designed to intensify trade and scientific relations with Argentina.

Petrol for Beef, Grain

PY101747 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- An Iranian mission in Buenos Aires since last Saturday yesterday asked the Argentine Government for an exchange of Iranian petrol for Argentine beef and grain, the mission members said yesterday.

In a press conference at the Iranian Embassy, the mission sent by the government of Ayatollah Khomeyni said they intended to repair the distorted image of Iran in Argentina, adding that the press could "get the news from direct sources and reach the truth through them."

"The Justicialism of Peron has many aspects in common with our (Iranian revolution) viewpoints, either as regards its idealistic aspects or the special attention it pays to non-materialistic matters," said the head of the mission, Iranian parliament representative Ayatollah Muhajerani.

PARAGUAYAN LINKS IN FUEL SCANDAL REPORTED

PY081554 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1238 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (NA) -- The daily AMBITO FINANCIERO stated in today's issue that the so-called gasoline "affair" is very far from being cleared up and also said that the amount of adulterated fuel may have totalled 15 million liters per month.

The morning paper, which specializes on economic topics and is published in this capital, quotes "trustworthy sources" when stating that the maneuvers have "incredible international connections." Regarding this, it stresses that in the last few years the management of the state enterprise Government Oil Deposits [YPF] was in the hands of officials whose names "have appeared in the list which became known of the Masonic Lodge called P-2 (Propaganda 2) with roots in Italy."

It then gives details of the career of Franciso Garcia Moya, chairman of the company Sol S.A., whose name is linked to the event which is being investigated.

The AMBITO FINANCIERO article maintains that "a representative of Sol S.A." went to Paraguay in August 1981 to organize the marketing of fuel in that country, "backed by General Rodriguez, commander of the Paraguayan I Army Corps." It adds that "The adulterated fuel that flooded the neighboring country" compelled the Paraguayan Government of last 7 January to suspend fuel imports by decree.

In this connection, it should be recalled that Judge Gonzalez Pizarro, when asked some time ago about the alleged sale of adulterated fuel in Paraguay, categorically denied that report.

After giving a few other details, the daily specifically asserts that "a Paraguayan officer was involved with the Argentines in the gasoline 'affair'."

COST OF LIVING UP 11.9 PERCENT IN JANUARY

PY092210 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The cost of living in Argentina rose 11.9 percent during January, the Economy Ministry announced yesterday. Wholesale prices rose 14 percent during the first month of the year, while building costs went up 9.8 percent.

The January cost of living increase is the highest for that month in recent years, being surpassed only by the January 1979 figure.

Economy Ministry sources said yesterday that similar figures are expected for February. Still, they said, March or April should see the first results of Economy Minister Roberto Alemann's anti-inflation policies.

The cost of living has risen 146.8 percent since last January, while wholesale prices rose 211.6 percent and building costs 120 percent during the one-year period, according to the latest figures.

PRESIDENT TORRELIO ON GOLAN ABSTENTION, CREDITS

PY101252 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] President Celso Torrelio Villa has sternly warned people who are trying to get commissions from credits which Bolivia may obtain from international finance sources. During a brief conversation with reporters at Government House, he said that the government does not accept immorality in getting credits.

In answer to a question regarding Bolivia's abstention at the United Nations regarding the annexation of Golan, President Torrelio Villa said that this case should be considered in relation to Bolivia's landlocked situation. He said that historically Bolivia has expressed specific opposition to the theory that victory grants rights, a principle which was defended by Chile in its takeover of the Bolivian seacoast during the 1978 war of the Pacific.

COUNTRY UNEASY UNDER IMPACT OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY101516 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 9 Feb (TELAM) -- The Bolivian president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, who due to the economic measures taken last Friday is confronting a serious crisis aggravated in the past 24 hours by multiple workers stoppages, today affirmed that his administration will not agree to the payment of commissions for the credits which are being negotiated abroad.

The Bolivian president's allusion, according to circles close to the government, was in answer to rumors that worsened even more the difficult situation that the country is going through.

Simultaneously, statements by the minister of national defense, Gen Armando Reyes Villa were made known. That officer assured that all the senior and junior officers of the nation's armed forces support the economic measures ordered by the president of the nation. He made this statement shortly after a meeting with General Torrelio Villa, at which time he asserted that all Bolivians should support the good objectives of the chief of state because they will be for the good of the country.

Meanwhile, the forceful measures proclaimed by the Bolivian Workers' Labor Center [Central Obrera de Trabajadores Bolivianos] (COTB) continued, although with uneven impact. The industrial workers, who had carried out a 24-hour stoppage last Monday, extended it by an equal time as an act of solidarity with the miners, since the miners had begun a 48-hour strike. In the industrial sector it could only be verified that the forcible actions were observed in major firms, but not in small ones, while commercial activity and that of the public administration proceeded normally.

The banks, for their part, continued the holiday ordered by the authorities. This measure caused the disappearance of U.S. currency from the exchange houses, where the quotation for the dollar on the parallel market rose to nearly 48 pesos, while the official exchange rate stood at 44 pesos per dollar. Expectations have been put off until tomorrow when the official banks will reopen their doors, at which time the behavior of the market will be able to be observed.

The stoppage in the mining areas was fully observed. The labor union leaders emphasized that the response to the stoppage was favorable and even the labor minister, Col Guido Suarez Castellon, acknowledge that only 30 percent of the mine workers were carrying out their jobs normally in the installations of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL). Initial reports received this afternoon indicated that in Catavi, Siglo XX and San Jose (the principal mining district of the country) the stoppage is total.

The mines minister, Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado, said today in the face of this panorama that the government is prepared to sit at the negotiation table with the mining leaders when measures of pressure cease. He referred to the pending negotiations to decide on a salary raise for the sector and the return to the unions of radio broadcasting stations now controlled by the government.

For his part, the minister of aeronautics and the commander in chief of the air force, Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, today said that the measures taken by the government are heroic and that they are intended to avoid bankruptcy for Bolivia, for which much bravery and spirit are needed. Mosquera blamed the present situation of the country on those who put the interests of the fatherland at the service of ruling circles, fooling the people with planning principles without foundations.

In this situation, actions are being carried out today to establish the responsibility of government officials who, as was reported by the president himself, speculated with large amounts of U.S. dollars at the 25-peso rate, a short time before that rate was raised to 44 Bolivian pesos per dollar.

Planning and Coordination Minister Adolfo Linares has announced that an IMF mission is being awaited in La Paz to evaluate the results of the economic measures enforced and to establish the level of economic and financial support that the IMF will grant Bolivia for overcoming the crisis.

Finally, the new price list of basic commodities was also made known today. The average readjustment is 60 percent and the industry and commerce minister has cautioned the population not to pay higher prices than those given in the list.

COMIBOL CONFIRMS STRIKE IN SOME MINES

PY091425 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The Mining Corporation of Bolivia, COMIBOL, has reported that the announced strike by miners of this state owned enterprise was partially carried out yesterday. According to reports received from various mining centers late last night, work was carried out normally in the following mines and energy supply and spare part centers: Corocoro, Quechisla, Colquiri, (?Loco), (Matilde), (Caracoles), Chuquisaca and Colavi. The mining centers (Yura) and (Curacallo) also operated normally. It has also been reported that meetings are being held in some mines to study the current situation after the economic measures implemented by the government. According to another report the 48-hour strike ordered by the miners of Catavi, Huanuni, (Unificada) and San Jose is being carried out. In the COMIBOL headquarters in La Paz the strike was also partial. About noon yesterday the headquarters closed its doors but management personnel worked normally.

SEVERAL ARRESTS REPORTED IN LA PAZ, COCHABAMBA

PY101522 Paris AFP in Spanish 1417 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 10 Feb (AFP) -- It was reported here today that 10 persons, including 5 union leaders and an Argentine, have been arrested in the last few hours on charges of promoting political agitation due to the economic measures approved by the government last Friday. These arrested include Filemon Escobar, member of the executive board of the illegal Bolivian Labor Federation (COB); Luis Lopez Altamirano, highest leader of the manufacturing confederation; in addition to Arturo Jimenez, Simon Rada Rojas and Victor Villarroel members of the railroad workers grassroot committees. The others under arrest are reportedly peasant leaders and an Argentine citizen whose identity is not yet known.

Political Agitators Arrested

PY100207 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Moreover, the prefect has reported that some militants of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], UDP [People's Democratic Union] and PSB [Bolivian Socialist Party] were arrested while distributing pamphlets. Prefect (Guido Sandoval) refused to identify the persons involved since the case is still under investigation.

GENERAL ANEZ ASSIGNED TO IDB IN WASHINGTON

PY051721 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Complying with orders from the military command, Gen Lucio Anez Rivero left yesterday for Washington where he will assume his duties as member of the Inter-American Defense Board. Speaking to the Universitaria television station at the El Alto International Airport he said that "as a disciplined and honorable military officer" he was complying with orders. He added, however, that he was unsatisfied "because the presence of all citizens in Bolivia is necessary in view of the present anguishing situation we are experiencing." Asked about the attack perpetrated against him, he said that it was perpetrated "by cowards." He said he believed all problems can be solved through dialogue. He noted: "I believe it was a cowardly deed. I have no other terms to describe it." Regarding the economic situation, he said he hoped the "spirit of struggle, their solidarity and cooperation" will enable Bolivians to overcome the present economic crisis.

DAILY REPORTS ON TWO U.S. AID CONDITIONS

PY051740 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1631 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 5 Feb (TELAM) -- Citing financial sources, the morning newspaper PRESENCIA of this city reported today that the United States has presumably made two conditions for channeling economic aid to Bolivia: effective action against drug trafficking and decisive action regarding the democratization process. According to the sources, Bolivia has been asked to make a maximum effort and declare a frontal war against drug trafficking. Torrelio Villa's government has also been asked to implement measures that will guarantee respect for human rights in Bolivia and to adopt measures necessary to ensure a return to democracy in a period of 3 years.

BRIEFS

RADIOACTIVE MINERAL EXPLORATION -- Maj (Edgar Prudencio Ampuero Angulo), executive director of the Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission, COBOEN, has stated that during 1982 his organization will seek risk capital for prospecting for, exploiting and eventually producing radioactive minerals. The General Company of Nuclear Materials, COGEMA, of France, will be one of the foreign enterprises to begin operations in 1982 in Bolivia. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Feb 82 PY]

COFFEE EXPORTS IN 1981 -- The Bolivian coffee commission reported that in 1981 Bolivia exported coffee worth $12,114,734. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 9 PY]

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION -- The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits has reported that in 1981 Bolivia had an average daily output of 23,950 barrels of petroleum and 267 million cubic feet of natural gas. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Jan 82 p 3 PY]

NEW OILFIELD OUTPUT -- The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits has reported that the Los Suris oilfield in Tarija Department, which was discovered by the contracting firm Tesoro Bolivia Petroleum Company, has an estimated daily output of 17.2 million cubic feet of natural gas and 268 barrels of petroleum. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Jan 82 p 1 PY]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Arrives in Sao Paulo

PY101719 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1350 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 10 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado today arrived in Sao Paulo from Brasilia on the next leg of his official 5-day visit to Brazil, an airport spokesman reported. He added that Hurtado's plane landed at 1020 (1320 GMT).

Presidents' Talks Continue

PY101140 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 5

[Excerpts] Greeting Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado at the dinner given for him at Itamaraty last night, President Joao Figueiredo said that the worsening of international tensions and the renewed rivalries between blocs revive "Manichean visions, rigid alignments and manifestations of power which supposedly exist no longer." Replying to the host's greeting, the visitor said that "Nations with kindred principles of international policy, as is the case Ecuador and Brazil, must struggle together for the consolidation of international peace and security, for the banishment of war and aggression, for the peaceful solution to existing controversies, and for the nonrecognition of territorial conquests." This remark was interpreted in diplomatic circles as a clear reference to the territorial conflict with Peru.

On greeting President Hurtado at that dinner, President Figueiredo also said that the international tensions at this juncture in world affairs "spread and have repercussions in the affairs of each region, affecting their development frequently by breaking elementary principles of international coexistence, sovereign equality among states and self-determination of nations."

Figueiredo pointed out some consequences: "The climate of confrontation has overshadowed the efforts to examine and solve humankind's most pressing problems, such as underdevelopment and the need for a stable and just economic order." The president said that Brazil has a special concern: "In this context, we are concerned over the slow and difficult evolution of the North-South dialogue, as well as over the slow motion of current negotiations in the UN Law of the Sea Conference, where serious efforts are being made by developed and developing nations to regulate the use of maritime areas."

Brazil prescribes remedies for these problems: "Latin America is not impervious to the tensions affecting the international stage. We Latin Americans must insist on seeking political solutions of a democratic style, following the line of our best historical and cultural traditions and with due respect for the best principles of international coexistence, proclaimed long ago on our continent."

Figueiredo notes a critical juncture in the American subcontinent: "Since the end of World War II, 1981 marked the worst economic crisis in Latin America, which is besieged by the constant decline of its raw materials exports, high interest rates in the international market, barriers raised against the entry of its goods in traditional markets, and the sharp price increase of capital goods indispensable for the operation of its industrial establishment. As a consequence of this, our economies grew at very moderate rates that are at variance with the need to accelerate our development."

In his reply to President Figueiredo's greetings, President Hurtado made reference to his country's border conflict with Peru several times. Hurtado talked about a solution: "Ecuadorean-Brazilian cooperation extends to other fields and is being developed in various forms." [paragraph continues]

"We share an identical belief in peace and law. This belief imbues the international policy of my government, which is determined to find a peaceful and just solution to the Ecuadorean-Peruvian conflict so that the two countries can devote their best efforts to the advancement of their peoples and to securing the benefits of fruitful cooperation."

President Hurtado also referred to the international tensions: "Peace is frequently proclaimed in words, while war is promoted in deeds and acts. Powerful states dominate small countries and subdue them politically. Terrorism and violence are increasing daily. There are interventions in the internal and external affairs of nations. The arms race is gaining momentum and human rights are violated in many countries."

Salvadoran Crisis Discussed

PY101230 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea is expected to arrive at 1000 this morning at Congonhas Airport, Sao Paulo. After lunch at Bandeirantes Palace, in Sao Paulo, Hurtado and his retinue will visit the Ipiranga Monument and immediately afterwards will hold contacts with businessmen at the site of the industries federation. (Carlos Rodrigues) will now tell us about President Hurtado's activity on his last day in Brasilia.

[Begin (Rodrigues) recording] On his second day in Brasilia, the Ecuadorean President visited Congress yesterday morning where he was welcomed by acting Senate President Gilvan Rocha. On this occasion, Hurtado autographed his own book entitled "Political Power in Ecuador." Ecuadorean congressmen who accompanied him gave a document to the president of the Brazilian Congress officially requesting Brazilian mediation in the border conflict between Ecuador and Peru. Hurtado also visited the University of Brasilia and the Federal Supreme Court. In the afternoon he held a second work meeting with President Figueiredo in which the two presidents signed seven agreements and a joint declaration. In this declaration, they stated that Brazil and Ecuador defend a democratic and peaceful solution to the situation in El Salvador, that Central America should not be the stage of confrontations which are foreign to the region. They added that the Salvadoran people must find a democratic and peaceful solution to the situation the country is now experiencing.

Last night, at the Army Headquarters' Club, President Hurtado gave a dinner for President Figueiredo. [end recording]

President Hurtado will also autograph his book "Political Power in Ecuador," in his hotel in Sao Paulo. The program will be closed with a reception sponsored by Ecuadorean Ambassador Rogelio Valdivieso. Hurtado and his delegation will leave tomorrow morning for Rio de Janeiro.

Joint Communique

PY110105 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- In a Brazilian-Ecuadorean joint communique, Presidents Figueiredo and Hurtado yesterday reaffirmed a commitment to strengthen democratic formulas for political coexistence and complete respect for human rights, which encompass political, social and economic rights.

The joint declaration demonstrates that President Figueiredo and President Hurtado had talked about almost all current topics in world affairs.

However, there was no reference to the Middle East question. Usually Brazil condemns Israeli occupation of Arab territories and contends that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. The joint declaration contains nothing on this.

President Hurtado explained later that the joint declaration made express reference only to questions which "endanger world peace." The condemnation of Israel would then be implicit in the joint communique's endorsement of general principles of international policy. However, it was learned behind the scenes that Brazil and Ecuador hold different positions regarding Middle East problems, particularly because Israel is Ecuador's main supplier of military equipment, especially aeronautical equipment. In view of this, no reference to this question was made in the joint communique.

Neither does the joint communique mention any specific conflict in South America. Regarding the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border dispute, there was only an indirect appeal for the use of peaceful means for the solution of conflicts in general.

But there was agreement on condemning international economic structures. South Africa's racial policy, and South Africa's presence in Namibia, as well as on stressing the need for the solution of the Salvadoran crisis without interference which may cause the internationalization and a worsening of the conflict.

There is a paragraph devoted to the Law of the Sea in which Brazil and Ecuador defend the principle whereby seabed wealth found outside the territorial waters are mankind's common patrimony, "so that the rights and duties of developed nations are taken into consideration just as much as the rights, interests and needs of developing countries."

The paragraph regarding democratic principles says that both Brazil and Ecuador "have firm commitments to democratic formulas for political coexistence, to the realization of social justice, and to the economic development of the respective peoples."

PT LEADER COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

PY101908 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Jan 82 p 7

[Undated exclusive O GLOBO interview with Luis Inacio da Silva, president of the Workers Party (PT) -- place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Sir, do you want to be governor of Sao Paulo?

[Answer] It is not a question of wanting to be but a question of fulfilling a party's decision. I am going to fight to win the Sao Paulo elections.

[Question] Before the convention that elected you a candidate, you made an appeal not to be chosen, claiming that the PT was not ready, that it did not have the organization to assume the responsibility of governing a state like Sao Paulo.

[Answer] No, that was not the argument. My reasoning was that the party is now organized in 18 states of the federation and perhaps it would have been better to be free to go through all those states supporting the PT candidates and not be tied up only in Sao Paulo. But during the convention the idea that I would strengthen the party even more if I became a candidate in Sao Paulo prevailed because it would give incentive to other party leaders to do the same in their own states. Our party leaders understood that it would have been difficult to explain to the militants of the party why the most important person of the party was not a candidate now.

[Question] How do you picture your relations with the military and police sectors if you win the election for governor of Sao Paulo?

[Answer] The PT realizes that the armed forces are not fictitious institutions. They are real institutions, not only in Brazil but in all countries of the world. The PT agreed to organize itself during a period which it still considers an exception, just as it also agreed to participate in the elections in accordance with the rules imposed by the government.

In reality, the PT is trying to fulfill the requirements established by the constitution. As governor of the state I would make sure that the army, navy, air force and military police exist and would establish the necessary link of coexistence between the state and the armed forces. But a reversal of values would be necessary. It is necessary that the governor of the state make these people understand that the problems of the people are not linked to the stock market or the excessive profits of businessmen, but to the exclusion from the system of the large majority of the population in Sao Paulo and other states. It is necessary to make these live forces of the nation begin to realize that Brazil is not the Brazil of the Bandeirantes Palace or the Planalto Palace. Brazil is the Brazil of the slums, the world of the outcasts. The PT has the obligation to think along these lines. Until now things have been going in the opposite direction.

[Question] The PT has been accused of jeopardizing the victory of the candidates of the opposition. Do you consider this divisive?

[Answer] If there was -- before the merger -- some solid argument saying that the PT was dividing the opposition parties, now it is not even necessary for the party to give an answer. The merger was the great answer that the PT needed to prove that in reality it is not divisive. The PT brought to the political arena a part of society that never participated before. It is the obligation of the PT to show the working class that getting involved in politics is not just going to vote on 15 November. Getting involved in politics means struggling every day against arbitrary decisions from the neighborhoods to the unions and to the party. This subject of divisiveness is quite clear. Historically the division exists, but not because of the workers; the truth is that economically and socially we are divided. We cannot live in the same house they live in, have the same cars they have or wear the same shoes they wear.

[Question] They, who are they?

[Answer] The dominant power and several sectors of the national middle class who are part of the opposition. The division exists. Why is there a desire to unite only politically. Is it to use the working class to continue in power? The working class is the largest social sector of this country. Those who are being divisive are those who are not with the working class. Anyone who wants to join the working class can do so by coming to it.

[Question] Do you believe that if the PT wins it will carry out the proposal of radical changes?

[Answer] We realize that the process of change in a country like Brazil will not take place overnight but gradually, with the organization of the people and gradual achievements. The party is complying with the law. It is doing nothing against the constitution of the country. Therefore, if we win the elections and someone fails to fulfill the political proposal, it will not be the party that is wrong. But I do not believe in that possibility.

[Question] When you were a union militant you used to criticize politicians saying that you rejected them. Have you changed your mind?

[Answer] With regard to the politicians, no. I changed my mind with regard to the idea of participating in politics. Until 1978 I was a complete apolitical union leader. I believed that the working class did not have to get involved in politics. Therefore, at the start of the struggle in Sao Bernardo do Campo we came to the conclusion that unions are not an answer to all the things the working class needs, but that they can be a great help in making capital-labor relations less difficult. Politics is necessary to change a society. But I continue to find that there are very few people currently in power who have some commitment to the people.

RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS DETAINEES TORTURED

PY101541 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0138 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Chilean Human Rights Commission stated today that in their opinion detainees are still being tortured in Chile.

Members of the commission reported at a press conference that 98 cases of tortures of detainees in alleged secret prisons were reported in 1981, and that 37 cases required medical care.

Lawyers and doctors said at the press conference that there were reports that doctors had participated in the above actions for checking health conditions of detainees. The commission said that an investigation will be conducted for identifying those doctors, whose actions would be in violation of professional ethics. Doctors stated that they rejected that shameful situation and that it must be strongly condemned. Among the doctors attending the conference were Manuel Almeyda, from the Vicariate of Solidarity -- a Catholic Church organization -- and Haydee Lopez, from the Regional Council of the Medical Association.

According to commission members, about 1,000 arbitrary detentions were reportedly carried out last year.

Two members from the Human Rights Commission together with two others from the Peace and Justice Commission (SERPAJ) -- an organization presided over by 1980 Nobel Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel -- are standing trial on charges of alleged participation in an outlawed political party.

Domingo Namancura, one of SERPAJ's members on trial, has submitted to the Santiago Court of Appeals a statement on alleged tortures he suffered while under arrest.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER MATTHEI ON TRIP TO SPAIN

PY101827 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] This is the report released by (Graciela Contreras) from La Moneda Palace:

[Begin relay] Brig Gen Fernando Matthei, who will travel to Spain, today said goodbye to President Pinochet. After the meeting held with Pinochet, Matthei said that he was officially invited by the Spanish Air Force to visit that country and that he will be returning the visit Gen (Alfaro) paid to Chile last year. He remarked that his visit to Spain will last only 1 week.

When asked whether he would visit FRG, France and Israel, Matthei answered negatively, stressing that he has no intention of travelling to those countries because he is not on a tourist trip and he has not been invited by those nations either. He referred to his trip as one of a strictly institutional nature.

Matthei pointed to the good relations Chile maintains with the Spanish Air Force. He added that they visit us very often. Last year we received visitors from the War Academy, and the visit of the chief of staff, now those visits should be reciprocated.

Besides, he remarked, we maintain excellent relations with Spanish industrial circles because we are assembling here in Chile the Casa 101 training jet, which is our future training plane at the aviation school and at the tactics school. It may also be used by our forces. [end relay]

MONETARY POLICY CHANGES TO PROMOTE PRODUCTION

PA080441 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 5 Feb 82

[By Tony Pombo]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Feb (AFP) -- The Colombian Government defined today a series of measures to be implemented next week in an effort to reduce interest rates, increase development credits, promote production and introduce changes in the monetary policy.

The first step, to reduce interest rates, consists in the gradual release of funds now frozen in the banks of the republic. These funds total $1 billion. This measure will make available sufficient funds to attend to the needs of productive sectors and irreversibly reduce the cost of money. Interest rates currently fluctuate from 44 to 50 percent. According to banks, development credits disappeared progressively since the government imposed a marginal reserve. This measure was applied as a monetary policy in an effort to reduce the amount of money in circulation and control inflation. "If the frozen assets are released, interest rates will be reduced and the availability of development credit increased," a monetary board expert told AFP.

Meanwhile, leaders of Colombia's various productive sectors expressed their satisfaction at the govenmental decision to gradually release the $1 billion and said that move will reactivate production. The regular reserve imposed on savings and housing corporations will be reduced by three points, thereby giving flexibility to $50 million that will be channeled into the construction sector. The govenment has a regular reserve procedure. Financial institutions deposit 45 out of every 100 pesos thus ensuring them sufficient reserves against any contingency.

Regarding changes in the monetary policy, for the past 6 years, the government has controlled the means of payment or the money circulating in the country. This measure has shown positive results in controlling inflation which during the last year was at [words indistinct] percent, a relatively stable index in comparison to previous years. Payment capability in Colombia grew 23 percent in 1981. This is one of the lowest figures registered in the past 6 years. However, the control over the expansion of the money supply has stifled credit institutions, which lacking sufficient resources, have restricted development credits to the maximum. This situation caused the main Colombian production sectors to stagnate and increased interest rates. Therefore, the forthcoming measures, the monetary board source said, will give liquity to the financial sector as well as give more resources to the productive sector, expand credit availability, reduce the cost of money and reactivate Colombian economy in general.

M-19 GUERRILLAS SURRENDER, TURN IN ARMS

PA041426 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 3 Feb (AFP) -- The Defense Ministry announced here today that 20 guerrillas from the extremist 19 April Movement, M-19, surrendered to the army yesterday in southern Colombia. The rebels surrendered their weapons, campaign equipment and other materiel to the troops in the town of Tagua, Caqueta intendency, 600 km from here. According to the Defense Ministry, the rebels said they were bored of being in the jungle and regretted that their chief, Jaime Bateman, "got them into a hopeless war." All of them will be taken in the next few hours to the base of the Juanambu battalion, in Florencia, capital of Caqueta intendency, where they eventually will face a court martial.

Last week, Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho asked the guerrillas to put down their arms and assured them that those who have not committed any atrocious crime will receive the necessary guarantees so that they can reintegrate themselves into normal life. This is the first time that such a large group of guerrillas has surrendered following the rejection, in 1981, of the amnesty proposed by the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, which the guerrillas considered to be partial.

HURTADO WILLING TO VISIT PERU TO NEGOTIATE PEACE

PY110212 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- In a press interview he granted yesterday to Brazilian journalists, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado admitted yesterday that he is willing to visit Peru if his visit will help to restore peace between Peru and Ecuador which since 1942 have been in a state of war [as published] in the Condor region on the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border.

The Peruvian-Ecuadorean issue dominated Hurtado's press conference. The Ecuadorean president also said that he had informed President Figueiredo about the issue.

He noted: "President Figueiredo listened with interest to our position and reasserted his willingness to cooperate with Peru and Ecuador to find a peaceful and definitive solution that will safeguard the dignity of the two parties involved."

According to Oswaldo Hurtado, the Peruvians and Ecuadoreans have still not arrived at a specific peace proposal. He said that negotiations have just started and he noted: "All in due time."

During the interview the Ecuadorean president rejected the interference of world powers in Latin American affairs and noted that "in the Salvadoran conflict it is necessary to give a chance to the Salvadoran people to freely express their political will to solve the crisis." He said he also opposed any intervention in Nicaragua, Cuba or any other Latin American country. Regarding bilateral relations, President Hurtado noted that Brazil and Ecuador have complementary economies and that Ecuadorean development projects are open to Brazilian participation.

PRC MISSION INTERESTED IN EXPANDING TRADE

PA091946 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Talks between the members of a PRC commercial research mission and several high-ranking Industries, Commerce and Integration Ministry officials have begun in Quito, characterized by deep interest in channeling joint actions toward mutually beneficial results. The PRC mission, which arrived on Friday, exchanged greetings with acting minister (Luis Carrera Verdugo) and then explained its views on the state of our commercial relations and expressed its desire to expand trade in terms satisfactory to both countries.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY DIRECTORATES -- Two prominent Ecuadorean political parties renewed their directorates at assemblies held this past weekend. The democratic left unanimously nominated Rodrigo Borja as its director to replace Raul Vaca Carbo. The conservatives, for their part, elected (Jose Teran Barea) to replace Deputy Rafael Armijos, who for years had directed that party. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Feb 82 PA]

BELAUNDE ON COUNTRY'S POSITION ON ISRAEL

PY081700 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde has said that the Peruvian position at the United Nations concerning the Israeli case has strictly respected principles, as far as occupation of territories and self-determination of the peoples is concerned. But, he stated, that country has the right to have a seat in that organization; it should not be expelled from the United Nations. President Belaunde said:

[Begin Belaunde recording] The Peruvian UN delegation has voted in favor of the first part -- this is the part involving principles regarding matters of occupation of territories and self-determination of the peoples. Peru has supported this part of the resolution; but it has voiced its reservations concerning everything involving punishment, because we believe it is not applicable. For example, the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations is an excessive punishment. I will never be in favor of this measure. Israel has the right to have a seat and it should remain in the United Nations, though subject to economic and military sanctions. [end recording]

'TERRORISM DECREASING', STATES INTERIOR MINISTER

PY091435 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The interior minister, Gen Jose Gagliardi, has said that terrorist activities have decreased and he has also urged the people to condemn all and every action that destroys what has cost so much to make. He also appealed to the responsibility of parents, asking them to exercise better control over their children, because it has been confirmed that 12-year old children have participated in the latest attacks. Following are his remarks:

[Begin Gagliardi recording]...and some gangs are captured as I can demonstrate to you here, a gang of small raiders, let us say it this way: small raiders, because they are 12-year old children. This shows to what degree this type of criminal activity is expanding in the country. I can show you photographs that I have here so that they can be disseminated and thus the people will become aware of what is occurring: a lack of control by parents over children who could be given more appropriate guidance. These children are being led into the folds of criminals. You can observe these children, they have carried out criminal activities. There, you can observe them and it is really surprising as to how such a situation can be reached. A situation in which 12-year old children are participating in criminal activities. What will they be like by the time they are 25? The other great problem with these children is that they are going to be put in the custody of, in the control of, the judge for minors and be kept in reformatories, I don't want to say prisons, and this leaves a lot to be desired, because they leave these rehabilitation centers, more than rehabilitation centers they are schools of crime, as hardened criminals. [end recording]

TERRORISM REPORTEDLY AIMED AT COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

PY091421 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1710 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 6 Feb (TELAM) -- The wave of terrorism focused on the public communications media last night by placing a bomb on an outside window sill of the building of the newspaper EL COMERCIO, the oldest among the national publications. The bomb was discovered in time by newspaper personnel and the republican guards deactivated it. It was revealed that the terrorists had mixed sand, rocks and iron splinters with the explosives. Serious damage could have occurred on detonation. Apparently the bomb was left by persons driving a car which fled. In the past, Channel 4 television station discovered bombs placed in its studio on three occasions. It was also revealed, although no publicity was given, that a few days ago a bomb was found in the building of the newspapers CORREO and OJO.

ARMY CALLS STATE OF ALERT ALONG GUATEMALA BORDER

PA110358 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Feb (AFP) -- The Mexican Army is on a state of alert along the southern border "to guarantee the integrity of national sovereignty," National Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan Lopez stated here today.

A few hours after the launching of a general armed offensive by the revolutionary organizations that are active in Guatemala and, within the framework of intergovernment relations which, although formally normal have been deteriorating in the past few months, the vague announcement to the press made by the ranking militaryman during an official ceremony opened a broad area to questions regarding the cause and purpose of the action.

LOPEZ PORTILLO RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

WA111600 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 Feb 82 p 4-A

[Text] Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, Mexican ambassador to Cuba, has been recalled by President Jose Lopez Portillo and is at the disposal of the Foreign Service until further notice, according to sources close to the Foreign Relations Secretariat. The sources indicated that it is still unknown who will take over the Mexican representation in Cuba.

Martinez Corbala was designated by the president of the republic as ambassador to the island on 19 March 1980, in replacement of Ernesto Madero. Last September, Commander Fidel Castro said that during the nearly 2 years of Martinez Corbala's term he had been "the best Latin American ambassador to the Cuban Government."

'AZIZI SAYS IRAN SUPPORTS SALVADORAN STRUGGLE

PA110230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] In Mexico City, Ahmad 'Azizi, first deputy minister of foreign relations of Iran, said his country fully backs the struggle of the Salvadoran people and condemns U.S. interventionism in Central America.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN -- Mexico City, 8 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- In order to prevent customs violations and strengthen foreign trade, Mexico and Spain today signed an agreement of mutual assistance. The agreement was signed by Guillermo Ramirez Hernandez, director general of customs under the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, and by Spain's ambassador here, Eduardo Pena Abizanda. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0210 GMT 9 Feb 82 FL]

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA -- Mexico City, 8 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The Nicaraguan Government has signed an agreement with the National Seed Company of Mexico for the purpose of establishing a joint enterprise devoted to the cultivation of soybeans and safflower, it was reported here today. The agreement signed in Managua, Nicaragua, by Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development, and Hector de la Garza, representative of the Mexican company, provides for the planting of these seeds in extensive areas of Nicaragua. It is calculated that in the next few years $1 million (about 27 million pesos) will be invested in the planting of soybeans. Nicaraguan sources believe that this country could become the largest producer of soybeans and safflower in the next 5 years. According to official sources, at present, Nicaragua imports almost 75 percent of the soybeans it uses, thereby using foreign currency to import products which could be produced locally. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 82 FL]

PEOPLE'S PARTY PROTESTS U.S. EMBASSY ACTIONS

PA101915 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Yesterday the People's Party [PDP] asked the Panamanian Foreign Affairs Ministry to report on the asylum granted by the U.S. Embassy in Panama to two Soviet scientists, pointing out that the events "raise the strong suspicion that we are facing a violent action that could be characterized as terrorism, inasmuch as there have been no indications of a request for asylum."

In an open letter addressed to Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Illueca, Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the communist PDP, requested clarification, "in a conclusive manner, of whether or not the U.S. Embassy has violated our sovereignty and tarnished our prestige as a peaceful country that is safe for the transit of citizens of any country in the world...."

Referring to the case of Soviet physicist Oleg Vasiliyevich Starostin, the PDP pointed out that as far as they know, the scientist "mysteriously disappeared from a group of companions walking along Central Avenue on 28 January 1982."

Souza's letter noted that "it now turns out, after we asked the state security agencies about this gentleman's whereabouts, that a few days later the U.S. Embassy reported his presence on embassy grounds from the day he disappeared." Souza added: "In view of this information, it is evident that the man was hidden in U.S. hands," since state security agencies said that they were completely ignorant of such events when we asked them.

Souza argued that a more serious event happened to Soviet Doctor Eura Bautica, who disappeared "under similar circumstances" on 11 November 1981. The doctor had come here aboard a transiting fishing vessel.

After warning that the "Yankee embassy" referred to the location of Dr Bautica only after reporting the case of the biophysicist, Souza asked: "How did the U.S. Embassy manage to get her out of Panama and to the United States?" Souza linked these "strange happenings" to the framework of the "anti-Soviet hysteria that is being sponsored by U.S. imperialist circles, with the complicity of local anticommunists," and demanded a quick response from the Panamanian Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Government Position on Refugees

PA042300 PanamaCity LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 Feb 82 pp 1, 8

[Undated Panamanian Foreign Ministry communique]

[Text] Regarding recent questions by reporters, the Foreign Ministry wishes to report that on 28 January 1982, Soviet citizen Oleg Vasiliyevich Starostin, 25, a passenger aboard a ship anchored in the port of Balboa, went to the U.S. Embassy to request asylum. Mr Starostin, born in Voroshilovgrad, Ukraine, holds a biophysics degree from the University of Kiev and was linked to Uzhogorod research institution between 1979-1981.

The Panamanian Government has learned that the U.S. Embassy feels that Mr Starostin must abide by the dispositions of the 1967 UN Protocol on the Status of Refugees, and he must therefore appear at the office of the director of the national office for refugees of the Ministry of Government and Justice to complete the necessary paperwork.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations has also been informed that Dr Erna Bautina, 33, about whom the Soviet authorities knew nothing since 11 November 1981, was granted asylum by the U.S. Government through its embassy in Panama. The Soviet scientist came to Panama aboard the vessel "Aleksandr Kryaznov" and currently is in the United States.

Regarding the 24 Polish seamen who abandoned ship while transiting the canal, it is reported that they currently are at the National Guard garrison in Tinajita awaiting relocation through the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees headquartered in Geneva.

Regarding these events, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry considers it advisable to reiterate the firm determination of the Panamanian Government to give greater effectiveness to the rules established in the treaty on the permanent neutrality of the canal and the operation of the Panama Canal so that the waterway will remain secure and open to the peaceful transit of all nations' ships in equal terms, so that no nation nor its citizens may be discriminated against for any reasons.

FRENCH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ARMS SALES

PA1l0035 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Luz Maria Noli interview with Francis Gutmann, secretary general of French Foreign Ministry, at Gen Omar Torrijos Airport on 9 February 1982, presumably prior to his departure from Panama, with simultaneous translation into Spanish -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Gutmann, France has been often accused of selling arms to Central and South America and of fomenting civil wars. What can you say about this?

[Answer] I don't know who has said this. I think that we must first speak about arms sales worldwide. France sells 7 percent of the total worldwide arms sales. Therefore, the main worldwide arms seller is not France. The two main sellers are the two superpowers. It is true that France sells arms to certain Latin American countries but this is not done in a casual manner. It is true that France wants to help certain countries strengthen their security, but it is not its intention to sell arms to governments which would later use these arms against their people.

[Question] How have the French people reacted to the French-Mexican declaration recognizing the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, as representative of the Salvadoran people?

[Answer] Our declaration does not state that the FDR is the representative of the people. What it says is that the front is one of the movements that represents the opposition in El Salvador. The declaration says that a constitution cannot be drafted unless all forces are given the opportunity to express themselves.

Regarding French public opinion, I would say that there were two kind of reactions: First, the people became aware that there is a certain kind of solidarity with people who want to find their own kind of democracy. It was also agreed that ties with Latin America are old and very close.

[Question] What progress has the French Socialist Government made in the past 8 months?

[Answer] I am the secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry. I will only say that the French Socialist Government has begun to fulfill some of the promises made by President Mitterrand when he was a candidate.

[Question] What is the position of the French Government on the Polish situation?

[Answer] I think that everybody knows the French people have been greatly affected by the problems Poland and its people are having.

ILLUECA DISCUSSES REGIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PA070111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0010 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Panama City, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, referring today to the Central American Democratic Community (CDC) created in January by Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, said: "There is much cloth to be cut yet." With this figurative language, Illueca meant that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry's opinion of the creation of that community is that there must be careful thinking "if what is really wanted is a conciliatory" organization to face the serious upheaval in Central America.

The CDC excluded Nicaragua, Guatemala and Panama when it was created in San Jose in January. The Panamanian foreign minister said that any organization wishing to solve the area's serious social, economic and political problems must "take into consideration all of the forces" in the region. He said that understanding must be sought at all costs, even by "setting aside all of the differences that exist among the regimes' that govern the Central American countries.

Without hiding a broad smile, Illueca said that Panama should not be concerned if it is compared with Mexico, since "both countries have a well-known international image." He was referring to a journalist's question about his opinion of the knowing exclusion of Mexico and Panama that Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, made yesterday on U.S. television while speaking of Latin American democracies. Mexico and Panama, which are promoting a "negotiated solution" to the Salvadoran problem -- the issue that Ambassador Kirkpatrick was discussing -- are the two Latin American countries in the UN Security Council.

CONEP LEADER QUESTIONS VALUE OF USSR, PRC TRADE

PA101819 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Feb 82 pp 1-A, 8-A

[By Nelson Lee Caceres]

[Text] Dulcido Gonzalez, president of the National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, has told MATUTINO that "if we consider the fact that we have a trade deficit with the communist countries, especially with the PRC and the USSR, I do not see what economic benefits we derive from these trade relations." Panama has little to export to those countries, Gonzalez said. He went on: In the USSR's case for instance, I doubt that there is a market there for our products. As for the PRC, our industry is not in a position to reach that market.

We should also remember that if Panama is looking for a market like that of the United States, it would be wiser and more sensible to simply try to serve that market, which is just around the corner and which offers us the privilege of exporting all of our products there without tariffs.

In addition, we have a substantial volume of trade and important relations with Taiwan, or the Free Republic of China, and with South Korea. Logically, we cannot maintain relations with Communist China because both claim to be the free China; therefore, we would have the same problem the United States had when it recognized China and had to sever relations with Taiwan. By reasons of affinity we stand to gain a good deal more from our relations with Taiwan, from the standpoint of economic benefits and technical assistance, than we can gain from these other nations. Besides, we could lose a good deal more from our relations with the Marxist-Leninist countries.

We are democratic and live in a democratic country, Gonzalez said. This means that we have the right to express our opinions on political and economic matters. For this reason, we at CONEP, which is composed of Panamanian men, wholeheartedly and strenuously oppose this measure. We cannot engage in a confrontation with the government, he said, but as citizens we can indeed express our concern and displeasure over this measure, which we consider unwise, untimely and inadvisable.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIST DEPUTY REPLIES TO PRESIDENT-ELECT

PA110001 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Arnoldo Ferreto Segura, deputy-elect [of People United] for Puntarenas Province, has said that the communist party has not been intimidated by the statement made by President-elect Luis Alberto Monge. It would seem that he has brought the voices of hatred to the fore, Ferreto said. In his first speech as president-elect, Monge reiterated his hardline position with regard to communists. Let us listen to the statement made by Deputy-elect Arnoldo Ferreto in response to Monge's statement.

[Begin recording] It would seem that he continues to be inspired by the voices of hatred, especially by the statements made in the past few weeks by Daniel Oduber, a member of his party. I say that this is reason for concern because, while stating that he is going to take power without rancor or hatred toward anyone, Monge said that he felt he was taking on a heavy burden, which consists of defending liberty, democracy and peace from the serious threats looming over them.

Undoubtedly, he was hinting at his attitude toward us. I have to say that if there is going to be any threat to liberty, democracy and peace during the coming administration, it will come from Mr Monge's government, not from us. We have always been standard bearers of liberty, democracy and peace in this country. It would seem that, with this phrase, Mr Monge is threatening repression against us. As he expects, we will not remain with our arms folded if, in order to resolve the crisis, he proposes to (?burden) the people with the effects of it. It is one thing for us to prepare ourselves, from the seats of the legislative assembly, from municipal posts and in the streets, to use all our strength to prevent the next government from continuing the sellout and unpopular policies of this and other previous governments; it is one thing for us to use every means at our disposal, with firmness and loyalty, to keep the people from being further beaten and squeezed for the benefit of foreign monopolies and millionaires; it is another thing for us to be considered a threat to democracy, liberty and peace.

Therefore, Mr Monge's words and threats are superfluous. Moreover, he should have realized a long time ago that no one can frighten us. [end recording]

FRENCH OFFICIAL DENIES STATEMENT ON ARMS SALES

PA101602 Paris AFP in Spanish 2009 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] San Jose, 9 Feb (AFP) -- In San Jose today, Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry, categorically denied that he had said that "France will continue selling arms to Central America, for if we had helped on other occasions, certain things would not have happened." This statement, attributed to Gutmann, was published by a Mexican newspaper during Gutmann's visit to Mexico, where he presided over a meeting in Mexico City of French ambassadors to Central America and the Caribbean.

"Besides, that statement makes no sense," Gutmann said during a 1-hour stopover in San Jose's airport while en route to Panama, Bogota, Caracas and Rio de Janeiro. "On the contrary, I stressed the need to give this region economic and nutritional aid; I never spoke about arms sales," he added.

While at the airport, Gutmann held a brief meeting with Mario Fernandez Silva, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister. Gutmann told newsmen that the French Government's policy is that "Whatever serious tensions threaten democracy and peace, France goes to talk to its friends to achieve a better understanding of what is taking place and to determine how, without trying to intervene, it can contribute to a better understanding among the parties."

After congratulating Costa Rica on Sunday's elections, Gutmann said France "has no intention of imposing its ideas. We must try to understand our friends in the region and try to help them whenever possible. We are convinced that realism goes hand-in-hand with the moral principle of respect for all," he said.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS STAGE SURPRISE BAZOOKA ATTACK IN CAPITAL

PA102227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 10 Feb 82

[By Osvaldo Tcherkaski, special AFP correspondent]

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Feb (AFP) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas today opened a new stage in their offensive to prevent the elections called for March by the government, unleashing a bazooka attack in downtown San Salvador which damaged the antenna of the largest telecommunications center in the country for communications abroad, military and diplomatic experts estimated. Virtually absent from this city for about a year, during their rural operations, the guerrilla advance on San Salvador has been evidenced in the past few days with attacks that destroyed buses and whose objective is "to install" the war in the capital itself, the media agreed.

According to sources, today's attack -- two explosions clearly heard throughout the capital after 0600 (1200 GMT) -- were evidence of another political intent on the part of the guerrillas.

It was noted that the fact demonstrates two aspects of this same objective:

-- To provoke a climate of intimidation to make holding the elections appear impractical and to influence the people into abstaining, for fear of participating in the elections.

-- To advance the propaganda war being played at the international level, showing that the process scheduled to begin on 28 March with the election of a constituent assembly is in no way -- as the Salvador Government and its principal support abroad, the United States, maintain -- the only political solution to end the war.

But in the military field, it was recalled, the guerrillas have also come close to San Salvador in destroying 10 days ago a large part of the Salvadoran Air Force at Ilopango airport, the largest blow landed by the insurgents since the failure of the "final offensive" in January last year. Both at Ilopango and in today's attack against the telecommunications center, the insurgents acted with a new modus operandi which makes it more difficult to fight them; surprise attacks on specific targets and immediate withdrawal with few or no casualties.

Qualified observers keeping abreast of the evolution of the war indicated that in the interior the rebels have adopted a similar method -- that of not facing or fighting the army or occupying positions. This mode of "mobile war" is opening up a new stage which thus far appears to favor the guerrillas in the military field and in the political process, placing them on the offensive, with an ensuing psychological impact on the population, the armed forces themselves and international public opinion, a foreign military expert has estimated.

According to eyewitnesses, today's attack was carried out by a small group which set up a bazooka 100 meters from the so-called "Central Roma," fired twice at the roof where the microwave towers are located and disappeared shortly afterward. In the opinion of the military sources consulted, under these circumstances, the large guard detachment guarding the 5-story building was not able to go into action, except to attempt to chase the attackers.

What raises a question, the sources pointed out, is the type and reach of the logistic network which permits the guerrillas to stage this type of operation in the heart of the capital, and at what point it is possible to break this up.

It was understood that from here to the end of March it is a race against time for the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte and for the United States, but the conflict is beginning to raise terms of definition.

As an authorized military specialist stated, what is at stake for now is not who wins or loses this war; but rather, if the Salvadoran junta will be able to demonstrate that a political solution is possible, or if everything will finally be reduced to a military solution.

The guerrillas have said they will continue the war "before, during and after" the elections, proposing as a political solution a negotiation which Duarte's government rejected, with the argument that power is not negotiable but is decided upon in democratic elections.

Attacks on Buses

PA090151 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0720 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Official sources have confirmed to this station that 16 explosions were reported this morning in various parts of the capital. The explosions were targeted against the city bus service; 16 buses were partially or totally damaged. The official report says that five buses burned as result of the explosion in Santa Clara neighborhood. Buses number 18, 83, 61 and 76 suffered the most damage. Seven other buses were also damaged; these serviced Route 26 of the Miramontes neighborhood and Route 24 of the Miralvalle neighborhood. Another bus was also burned near the (Chain) building, where the traffic department used to have its offices.

These actions were carried out this morning by armed men members of the subversive groups operating in the capital. Meanwhile, official sources reported that order and tranquillity have been restored in Usulutan and along the coastal and Pan-American highways, thus denying rumors that had been circulating in the past hours.

GOVERNMENT DISCLOSES IDENTITY OF NUNS' KILLERS

PA102253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Feb (AFP) -- The assassination of four U.S. nuns in December 1980 "is practically cleared up," an official spokesman of the Salvadoran Government stated today, disclosing that those responsible for the killings are six military men now discharged.

Implicated are NCO Luis Antonio Colindres and guardsmen Francisco Orlando Contreras, Jose Roberto Moreno, Carlos Joaquin Contreras, Daniel Canales and Salvador Rivera Franco. Guardsmen Jose Elias Sanchez and Adrian Ramirez Palacios were witnesses.

The source said that those implicated were investigated by a special technical commission made up of two ranking armed forces officers and two lawyers, in addition to national and foreign investigators. He added that the experts reached the "conviction and moral certainty" that the first five mentioned are the ones directly responsible and that the noncommissioned officer was the mastermind of the killing.

It is recalled that nuns Ita Ford, Ian Marie Donnovan, Dorothy Hasel and Maura Clark arrived in the country from Nicaragua on 2 December 1980 and that they were intercepted on the way from the airport to San Salvador and killed in cold blood. The source indicated that the conclusion was also reached that the noncommissioned officer acted "on his own initiative" and "behind the backs of his superiors," to commit the quadruple crime which shook world public opinion.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLA GROUPS APPEAL FOR UNITY FRONT

FL101618 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The formation of a large patriotic national unity front figures in an appeal signed by the four Guatemalan revolutionary organizations engaged in the armed struggle. The Poor People's Guerrilla Army -- EGP, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization -- ORPA, the Rebel Armed Forces -- FAR, and a sector of the Guatemalan Labor Party -- PGT, are signatories to the document.

The appeal reads: Our people's course toward achievements of its final national and social emancipation is through the people's revolutionary war. This is the correct course due to the grave situation in which the Guatemalan people find themselves, and the risks that U.S. imperialist intervention represents for the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean.

The document points out that the proposed front should represent the largest alliance of the entire Guatemalan people, capable of defeating the power of national and foreign wealth and installing a revolutionary, patriotic and democratic people's government.

The signatory organizations also make an appeal to the sector of the PGT which has not yet accepted the revolutionary war to enter into joint talks. The Patriotic National Revolutionary Unity Front of Guatemala [Frente de Unidad Patriotico Nacional de Guatemala -- FUPNG] warns that the dominant classes never had the support of the people and now they have lost the support of the middle class as well.

They stress that because of the increasing and victorious development of the people's revolutionary war and the defeat that threatens the power of the dominant Guatemalan classes, the enemy has no other choice but to restore their failing power through foreign intervention.

The document concludes by outlining its nonaligned and international cooperation policies while it denounces the U.S. administration's conspiratory and armed intervention movement against Nicaragua.

Commander Arturo and other representatives of the Guatemalan guerrillas granted a press conference in Havana on this subject to announce the Guatemalan People's Revolutionary Organizations' appeal for unity. Commander Arturo denounced the pro-imperialist regime which has assassinated 83,500 citizens in Guatemala since 1954 and more than 13,500 Guatemalans just this past year, or an average of 36 killings per day. In his talk the press, Commander Arturo said:

[Begin recording] The people's revolutionary war conducts various types of struggles in the war effort. In other words, the masses participate actively and directly in the various forms of struggle in the people's revolutionary war. The revolutionary organizations, as such, have their own military action. The goal, or one of the fundamental goals of this united process that we have in progress, is to achieve the organization, or the necessary high level central command to launch our people's revolutionary war.

BRIEFS

RADIO TO INCREASE POWER -- The Guatemalan president and communications minister on 4 August 1981 agreed to allow Albrino Cuca Gomez, owner of Radio Payaqui, to increase his station's power from 1 to 3 kW. The station operates in the municipality of Esquipulas, Cuiquimula Department, on 1580 kHz. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 26 Jan 82, Vol 217 No 99, p 1811 PA]

HONDURAS

STATION CRITICIZES ANNOUNCED U.S. MILITARY AID

PA091710 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0450 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are informed again about huge amounts of aid from the United States Government and, as usual, the largest part of such millionaire assistance will be arms, according to statements by U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte. The Honduran people should not be surprised at the U.S. Government's interest to make sure these countries under its sphere of influence are provided with large arms investments. The United States has always bolstered its economy through these sales. What does surprise us, however, is that the constitutional government and the Honduran Armed Forces accept these arms under the present conditions in the country -- the most difficult of its history.

There will always be someone who will justify this arms aid, particularly today when the country must necessarily strengthen its military defense in view of the critical circumstances surrounding us. However, the trouble is that this military aid must be paid by the Honduran people at the cost of many sacrifices.

The U.S. Government knows perfectly well that Honduras is its showcase to the rest of the world and, even under such circumstances, it has not offered the aid we truly need. The United States knows Honduras is currently going through very hard economic times that do not allow us to meet the most important and difficult problems of health, education and food. This is a country where malnutrition is nationwide; everywhere there are people dying of hunger and others who barely eat a couple of tortillas a day, less than what a house dog consumes from the supermarket. Food is the basic problem in Honduras. It can hardly be considered an economic problem because one cannot ask the people to produce when they are hungry and weak from malnutrition.

For the past 3 years, we have insisted through several commentaries that the U.S. Government is totally wrong in its analysis when it revises its basic aid to Honduras. We know some of our articles are transmitted to Washington because they are recorded at the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa. They have asked for copies to compare them. We also know that many clippings from Honduran papers criticizing the mistaken position of Washington in its appraisal of the Honduran situation are sent to the U.S. State Department for their respective analysis.

However, these commentaries appear not to have any enthusiastic effect on the leaders of that northern power. They think that arms constitute the only defense against subversion and only supplies of rockets, mortars, grenades, tanks and planes can face the children of violence.

This is also evident in the deformed idea of the U.S. Agency for International Development, AID, which only has room for construction; that is, every credit that AID offers us should go toward construction of bridges and highways. The inflexible concept of our North American friends is that we need arms, pistols, ammunition and roads for better mobilization. Nothing can be more discouraging in this attitude than the obtuse belief of our rulers who try to justify this aid as applicable to the situation around us on the Central American isthmus.

There is still time for a suitable solution for our problems. However, this solution cannot be the product of a magic wand. Unfortunately, in our system, these problems can only be solved with money. That was what was announced at the beginning when they spoke of a mini-Marshall plan, which now appears to have been relegated to a secondary level because Ambassador Dimitri Negroponte says we will be granted $30 million in arms.

Our country is crippled by the domestic national debt and the growing foreign debt that we cannot meet because interest rates absorb our resources and everything we pay only partly covers the interest that is owed.

Our resources remain the same with a minimum spirit of exploitation. A Cuban or Venezuelan comes here and offers some politician or public official a couple of drinks, gets them drunk, and obtains the best concession to exploit our timber.

There is not enough food in the rural areas and when there is, it is beyond the peasants' reach. There is no medicine at the hospitals or health centers. What does our North American protectors send us? Bazookas, tanks, flamethrowers, mortars, grenades, machineguns and lots of ammunition; and our new rulers lose no time in justifying the aid after Negroponte made his offer.

The foreign minister, our university professor of international law who always explained in his classes that applied legal norms lead to a peaceful life, justifies the arms now that he is in government. It is as though the heights of power are enough to change the minds of men.

We are perplexed at the panorama posed by the U.S. Government. We do not perceive any intentions to help us to preserve peace or to solve our difficult problems. Far from it, they are increasing these problems with these announcements of millions of dollars in military aid.

NICARAGUA

STATION CRITICIZES REMARKS OF NEW U.S. ENVOY

PA110117 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Anthony Quainton, the new U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, has made certain statements in Washington that can hardly be considered diplomatic. The ambassador siad that Nicaragua's military power is very alarming since it consists of 125,000 men (?on active duty), a trained reserve of 20,000 and an armed militia of 50,000. He added that the Nicaraguan support to the Salvadoran guerrillas is even more alarming.

We would like to think, in view of Ambassador Quainton's good record as chief of the State Department's office for combatting terrorism, that he is merely repeating an old, wornout story and that it has nothing to do with his coming actions in our country.

In any case, it is ugly and unpleasant for him to be repeating horror stories about Nicaragua, especially since we could transpose his name and call him Cuenton [liar] instead of Quainton. Isn't that true?

DOCTORS RESPOND POORLY TO APPEAL FOR SERVICE

PA110125 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Federation of Medical (?Societies) of Nicaragua has stated that Nicaraguan doctors have given a poor, a very poor, response to the call to form brigades to give medical attention to the Atlantic coast communities. This weekend, Dr (Cesar Amador Quiri), vice president of the federation, called on doctors to form brigades and to go to the coast, where there are many social assistance problems.

However, only one doctor, Dr (Domingo Tijerino) from the (?single) national health system, has registered as a volunteer for the brigade. The vice president of the federation said that this is the moment for professionals who proclaim their revolutionary patriotism and solidarity to say "present" and to give assistance to the people of the Atlantic coast.

POLITICAL LEADERS APPLAUD MONGE ELECTION

PA091940 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 8 Feb (AFP) -- It was learned here today that Luis Alberto Monge's victory in the Costa Rican general elections brought about positive reactions among Nicaraguan political leaders and renewed hopes for improved relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Although the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have not officially said anything, Government House spokesmen expressed their satisfaction with Monge's victory and gave special significance to the "most cordial" contacts last year between junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado and the victorious candidate when Ramirez Mercado visited the Costa Rican capital.

FSLN leaders expressed similar feelings and hopes that relations with Costa Rica will continue to be as normal as they have been until now.

Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MD) President Alfonso Robelo said that Monge's victory "will strengthen democracy and, above all, the Social Democratic doctrine on the Central American isthmus."

"The Costa Ricans' civic festivities during their elections made those of us who have never been able to experience such festivities envious," Robelo said. He also pointed out the good relations that exist between the peoples of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, Carlos Salgado, Nicaraguan Socialist Party leader, affirmed that "Monge's victory could strengthen the friendship between the two countries. We hope that Mr Monge will finally put an end to activities carried out by enemies of the Nicaraguan people who have abused Costa Rican territory in their conspiracies against Nicaragua," Salgado said.

Social Democratic Party (PSD) President Wilfredo Montalvan insisted in pointing out that the Costa Rican elections "are an example for Nicaragua and for all countries hoping for a true democracy." Meanwhile, local papers devoted their headlines to the electoral process in the neighboring country. BARRICADA, the official spokesman of the FSLN, highlighted Monge's statement that indicated that his future government will "maintain normal relations with Nicaragua."

EL NUEVO DIARIO gave broad coverage to reports attributed to the electoral department of the Costa Rican Social Christian Unity Party, the official government party, that pointed to a high percentage of absenteeism in yesterday's voting.

The opposition paper LA PRENSA published interviews with Nicaraguan PSD leader Rodrigo Solornna; MDN leader Alvaro Jerez; Social Christian Party leader Adan Fletes Valles; and Democratic Conservative Party leader Enrique Sotelo, who agreed that the Costa Rican elections "are an example of democracy." LA PRENSA also underscored the small number of votes that went to the leftist Coalition People United and commented that this is why communists "don't like elections."

COORDINATING BOARD OPPOSES ARMY-PARTY LINKS

PA100252 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The Democratic Coordinating Board says that political parties should be independent of the armed forces. In the latest meeting of the coordinating board in the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] it has been reaffirmed that political parties must not depend on armed institutions. Political power in any country must be attained as a result of presidential elections similar to the ones that have taken place in Costa Rica.

There must be guarantees of political pluralism, nonalignment with any power and backing for the mixed-economy system. The coordinating board has made these recommendations to the special commission preparing the political parties law. The recommendations were made by the board's representatives, who can speak but not vote.

However, it appears that the commission has not considered these recommendations of the Democratic Coordinating Board. In the meeting yesterday, the board discussed freedom of expression and the closing of news organs considered independent. Therefore, the coordinating board has insisted that the political parties should be independent of armed forces.

OPPOSITION GROUP WARNS AGAINST REVOLUTION'S TREND

PA051402 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] One month after New Year's 1982, the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board wishes to convey to the people and the world some necessary reflections on current developments in our fatherland. The country has seen a constant increase in pressures on the sectors that do not submit to the FSLN, with the obvious and clear intention of curtailing the exercise of freedom and democracy, keystones of the revolutionary movement that led to the Nicaraguan revolution.

The country's economic woes have grown worse as a result of the ruling party's incompetence. The shutdown of businesses and the attendant increase in unemployment; the growing foreign debt; compromising the country through projects when the decision about their advisability, cost, viability and prospects should be the subject of a nationwide debate; the growing frozen portfolio of the financial system and the fact that cotton and coffee production costs are not being fully covered by the financing provided by banks, are proof of this assertion.

There is talk about pluralism, yet [the rally at] Masatepe was banned. There is talk about public freedoms, but LA PRENSA is harassed and independent newsmen are pressured. The revolutionary laws on the rights of Nicaraguans are recalled, but people know of house searches in various parts of the country. There is talk of strengthening the mixed economy, but cries are heard from the managerial sector, which is plagued by confiscations despite prior statements by representatives of the ruling party offering a climate of guarantees. All this sounds incongruous to Nicaraguans and the world.

The FSLN declaration refers to the factors that represent the exercise of democracy but sets conditions and reserves to the FSLN's National Directorate the right to authorize such exercise, as it is habitually doing. These facts, the historical development of revolutions and the contents and orientation of the resolution as decided by the Second FSLN Assembly unavoidably lead us to think that the leadership of the present process is driving the Nicaraguan revolution further from its original plan.

Viewed in this context, the revolution projected by the Second Assembly of the FSLN, the ruling party, heightens concern about the country's democratization process and the democratic future of our fatherland. [Dated] Managua, 3 February 1982. [Signed] Ramiro Sacasa, Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board

LEFTIST PARTIES UNITE TO SUPPORT REVOLUTION

PA060340 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p 4

[Capitalized sections denote boldface as published]

[Text] During a press conference, leaders of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], the Peoples Action Movement [MAP] and the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCDEN] expressed their political decision to UNITE efforts to fend off the latest wave of aggression against the revolutionary process.

On behalf of the PCDEN, Manuel Perez Estrada said that their parties' struggles over the past 35 years had the intent of permitting the worker and peasant movement to assume power in Nicaragua and that the unity of leftist parties was truly needed at this moment.

PSN President Luis Sanchez Sancho said that the parties are concerned about the fact that the bourgeoisie's most reactionary sectors had united to sidetrack and to try to overthrow the revolutionary government. In view of this situation, political parties that have opted for socialism in this country have begun discussions to UNITE our efforts to defend the revolution and its achievements, Sanchez affirmed.

Sanchez also referred to U.S. imperialist maneuvers abroad and said that the so-called "Central American Democratic Community" is an offspring of "the enemies of humanity" who, taking advantage of weak governments and poor countries such as Costa Rica, have involved them in this adventure against the interests of the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran workers.

Meanwhile, MAP Secretary General Alejandro Gutierrez expressed support for what Sanchez said and added that, aside from defending the revolution right now, the leftist parties' unity is intended to deepen the revolutionary process in the long run.

Luis Sanchez Sancho later explained that the unity of these parties does not mean another alternative for the country, but seeks to strengthen the current revolutionary process.

THREE LEFTWING PARTIES TO MEET WITH BAYARDO ARCE

PA060404 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The representative of leftwing parties will meet with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce to brief him on the results of their recent efforts to form an alliance. After a meeting yesterday afternoon, the leftwing political parties decided to appoint a delegation that will meet with Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, to brief him on the agreements that these parties have reached.

Gustavo Tablada, leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], said today that yesterday's meeting, which was attended by high-ranking leaders of his party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua and the Peoples Action Movement, MAP, was held, as were previous meetings, in a fraternal atmosphere.

The leaders of these parties broadly analyzed the country's problems and those of the revolutionary process and expressed their mutual interest in contributing to their solution. Tablada said that they stressed the importance of continuing to work for the unity of the country's worker and peasant class and the need to confront the ideological struggle of the rightwing and reactionary organizations, which are using a stale anticommunism to attack the revolution.

The PSN leader said that in their meeting with Commander Arce, the representatives of the nearly achieved leftwing alliance will express their decision to strengthen the process of our revolution's advance and to contribute to the solution of the country's problems.

COMMANDER ARCE DENOUNCES U.S. INTERFERENCE

PA050434 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, political coordinator for the FSLN National Directorate, said at the closure of the second assembly of the Culture Workers Association that the U.S. Congress already has evidence of U.S. Government support for the aggressive measures against our revolution.

Commander Arce continued by giving further details of the threats to our revolution. For 20 minutes he explained things they should know to the country's intellectuals and urged them to assume their patriotic duties as citizens.

Commander Arce said that the possibility that the threats that Haig and Enders have been repeating will be carried out is imminent. After carefully analyzing the so-called Central American Democratic Community, he concluded that it is a cover-up, an organization whose intentions are dubious, to make an attack effective.

Commander Arce also referred to the (Hughes-Ryan) amendment by which U.S. State Department officials had to admit that the U.S. Government has participated in actions to destabilize our revolution. Commander Arce concluded by saying: Today we can say that (Fernando Gordillo) was right when he said: After 100 years, the enemy is the same. Therefore, let us repeat what (Leonel) said: Let your mother surrender!

ARCE SCORES CENTRAL AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PA052130 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt of speech by Commander of the Revolution, Bayardo Arce, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at the closing of the Second Sandinist Cultural Workers Association National Assembly at Managua's Ruben Dario People's Theater -- recorded]

[Text] In order to determine the significance of the recently created Central American Democratic Community, we have thought about and studied it. Since the creation of that suspicious organization, we have tried to understand the meaning of all its postulates. As the analyses increase, we only see in it a phase prior to an attack that we cannot ignore.

That community is sabotaging a general economic cooperation plan of ours for all Central America. The community affords a foothold for the U.S. Government's policies so that the big transnationals that the U.S. Government represents may come to our countries in order to dominate and deform our economies. That entity is giving shape and substance to the ghost of aggression because it is giving a judicial basis for the formation of inter-American forces that could intervene in Central America and Nicaragua, and for the materialization of U.S. Government spokesmen's calls for collective action against our revolution.

COORDINATING BOARD STATES SUPPORT FOR LA PRENSA

PA062107 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] After a formal meeting, the Democratic Coordinating Board, a political organization composed of Nicaragua's democratic parties, decided to make a statement in favor of the daily LA PRENSA. In the statement, the board expresses its solidarity with the newspaper in view of the situation it is facing.

The democratic political parties' leaders analyzed the situation that persons affiliated with Sandinism and with mass organizations have created for LA PRENSA. The statement comes in response to the threats against and harassment of LA PRENSA staged in the last few days by people organized into mobs just because this paper does not follow the Marxist-Leninist policy that Sandinism has instituted in our country. These mobs are acting against the newspaper's installations.

The Democratic Coordinating Board studied the situation, established that the Nicaraguan daily is really in danger and decided to express its moral solidarity with LA PRENSA and its editors and to support them completely. The statement was issued this morning and will be made public by all of the independent news media.

OPENING CEREMONY OF 10TH WFTU CONGRESS

FL101616 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1500 GMT on 10 February begins live color coverage of the opening ceremony of the 10th WFTU Congress. The ceremony begins with the entrance of two Cuban Olympic athletes carrying the WFTU and Cuban flags while delegates stand at attention. At 1503 GMT, an unidentified man speaking in French with consecutive Spanish translation reads the names of the candidates to be seated at the presidential table. The proposed candidates are approved by acclamation, as is the chairman of the session, WFTU President Sandor Gaspar. The procedure concludes at 1515 GMT and then the officers take their places at the presidential table on stage. The cameras, meanwhile, pan the audience.

A large poster decorates the wall above the presidential table showing a large Roman numeral 10 with a world globe superimposed. Next to it is the name of the WFTU in several languages: French, Arabic, English, Spanish and Russian, ending with the words "Havana 10-15 February".

Fidel Castro enters at 1520 GMT accompanied by Sandor Gaspar and Roberto Veiga, among others. The Cuban national anthem follows.

At 1521 GMT, Gaspar greets the delegates and guests and outlines the goals of the congress; cooperation, international solidarity and peace. He wishes the delegates success and declares the congress open. He also reads the names of the comrades who have died since the last WFTU congress and asks for a minute of silence in their memory. He concludes by introducing the next speaker, Roberto Veiga, president of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. Veiga begins his speech at 1536. He welcomes the delegates and announces that Cuban workers have fulfilled all their production commitments in 1981 in honor of the WFTU congress, stressing the importance of these achievements at a time of international tensions and worsening conditions for workers. He makes much of the fact that the congress is being held in Cuba, a decision which evidences the solidarity of all workers with Cuba, Latin America and the Caribbean. He reiterates that Cubans do not tremble in the face of imperialist threats and that Cuba is not alone. He finishes speaking at 1550 GMT.

At this point, a group of Pioneer children walk in waving handkerchiefs and a young girl sings a patriotic song. Another young Pioneer speaks in the name of Cuban children, workers and people to welcome the delegates. The first girl returns to sing "Guantanamera." The Pioneers then leave to a conga tune while more children dressed in rumba costumes come in and perform. A young man sings a special song dedicated to the congress. The show ends at 1606. Sandor Gaspar gives thanks for the happy moment provided by the performers and then introduces Fidel Castro, who begins speaking at 1611 GMT.

Roberto Veiga Remarks

PA102235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Speech by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, at the opening ceremony of the 10th WFTU Congress held at Havana's Palace of Conventions -- live]

[Excerpt] Dear companeros, this congress takes place in the midst of a tense and convulsed international situation at dramatic hours for mankind; amid a situation in which the real threats of a war of devastating consequences increases everyone's worries; when the living conditions of workers progressively get worse; reaching the point, in no few cases, of a scene of anguish and tragedy. This congress takes place at a time when voices are strongly demanding no more poverty, but more bread; no more arms, but more jobs; no to inequality, yes to justice and equity; no to war, yes to peace; no to death, yes to life. [Applause]

The threats and aggressions of the Yankee imperialists have increased particularly against our country. The fascists who make up the main staff of the U.S. administration have brazenly announced their intention to impose a naval blockade and even to launch a military attack against us. With absolute contempt for world opinion, they openly express their intention to wipe out the example of Cuba, to punish the people because of their indestructible friendship with the USSR and the solialist community and for their unrenounceable solidarity with the peoples of Africa and the world's revolutionary and progressive movement.

In recent months they have increased their provocation and slander campaigns against our country, in order to create the right climate to deal us a blow. They have similar intentions with Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador and other peoples of the area. As you will see during this period while you enjoy the hospitable welcome that our people will show you, no one here is trembling in the face of a probably imperialist aggression. With absolute serenity, we are building a socialist society. [applause]

With the same determination that we put into creative work, we are preparing to defend the fatherland. Cuba cannot be subjugated. Nothing and no one can ever intimidate us.

We realize that the decision to hold this congress in Cuba is just another way of you trying to express your solidarity with our people and our brothers of Latin America and the Caribbean. We will never forget this gesture. We will be eternally grateful to you. With your combative presence here, you are telling the Yankee imperialists: Mind you, Cuba is not alone, Latin America and the Caribbean are not alone. [applause]

The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, and the World Federation of Trade Unions, WFTU, are united by close and unbreakable ties. The WFTU has continued on our side in these years of revolution, encouraging us at the most difficult moments and helping us against the aggressions of U.S. imperialist.

SOVIET DELEGATION SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1982

FL061435 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Cuba and the Soviet Union have signed the trade protocol for this year which is based on the trade agreement in effect between the two countries for the 1981-1985 5-year period. The two countries also initialed the technical maintenance agreement for the equipment which the USSR supplies to our country, as well as other documents. There will be a considerable increase in the Soviet deliveries to Cuba which are of vital importance for the development of our economy this year. Fundamental Cuban exports to the Soviet Union will also increase. M.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, and Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban foreign trade minister, signed the documents in the name of the USSR and Cuba at the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Delegations End Visit

FL061925 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] This morning, Nikolay Baybakov, member of CPSU Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left Cuba. He was seen off by Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board. Nikolay D. Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, also left Cuba this morning. He was seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban foreign trade minister. During his stay in Havana, a trade protocol for 1982 was signed by the USSR and Cuba.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT ASKS CUBA TO WITHDRAW SCHOLARSHIPS

FL102310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2233 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 10 Feb (CANA) -- The Barbados Government tonight announced it had formally asked for the withdrawal of three scholarships offered to the small leftist Movement for National Liberation (MONALI) here by the Communist Party of Cuba. MONALI three weeks ago announced it had accepted the scholarships tenable in Cuba and covering such areas as agronomy and audio visual technology. "The acceptance of the scholarships is in keeping with our programme to build up Barbados through the development of the skills of the people," MONALI said at the time. But a government statement tonight said: "...The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to advise the general public that the policy of the Barbados Government is that all foreign scholarships are to be offered through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and not to individual Barbadian students or private organisations and associations. This policy applies with equal force to offers of scholarships from foreign non-governmental agencies and private individuals. Such offers are then reviewed by the appropriate government agency in the light of Barbados training needs and priorities and suitably qualified persons are awarded the scholarships.

"This information has on previous occasions been communicated to all governments with whom Barbados maintains diplomatic relations. In view of this policy, the Foreign Ministry by diplomatic note dated January 11, 1982, has requested the Government of Cuba to take steps to withdraw the offer of scholarships made by the Communist Party of Cuba to Barbadian students through the Movement for National Liberation (MONALI)." A similar offer of Cuban scholarships in Dominica last year created a stir when the government there rejected the courses on the ground that a study of communist doctrine was a compulsory part of the curriculum. MONALI, at the time of the announcement in January, had said the Barbadians going to Cuba would not have had to study Marxism-Leninism or be involved in any political indoctrination.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

GOVERNMENT RETURNS REFUGEE GROUP TO HAITI

FL102235 Bridgetown CANA in English 1836 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] George Town, Grand Cayman, 10 Feb (CANA) -- A group of Haitians stranded here has been sent back to the impoverished island following lengthy discussions between the Governments of Haiti, the United Kingdom and the Cayman Islands. The 16 Haitians "boat people" had arrived in Grand Cayman Island late last year in their bid to reach the United States. The Caymans Government said it was a very difficult decision to reach, for it fully shared the concern of the general public about the future of "these unfortunate people". But it said that after taking into account all the humanitarian and other factors, and after consultations mentioned with other governments, it was decided that repatriation was the only possible course.

The Haitians had originally planned to make the hazardous sea voyage to the United States, but the government made it very clear, in response to enquiries from the Cayman Islands Government, that no relaxation of their current ban on the entry of Haitian refugees was possible. This meant that U.S. Coast Guard vessels at present on patrol to prevent the illegal entry into the U.S. of seaborne Haitian refugees, would in all probability have intercepted and turned back the 16 Haitians in their small craft, had they continued on their journey. "This left the possibility of repatriation. Before this was undertaken firm guarantees were obtained from the Haitian authorities that no reprisals or punitive action would be taken against the refugees, and that they would be accepted back into their own community. On this basis, the government gratefully accepted the offer of Messrs. Kirkconnell Brothers to provide free passage for the Haitians to Port-au-Prince on board the MV Kirk Express," the statement added.